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To: History Coordinators
Forest Service Personnel

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The 1680 History Directive has been revised, edited and approved. The new directive should be distributed to the field offices by late July, but we are not making any promises this time. . . . In this connection it is very appropriate to include here a brief summary on the subject of "Saving Forest Records of Historical Value" by Dr. Harold T. Pinkett, written in March, 1973, who is in charge of our records at the National Archives:

> "The U.S. Forest Service has a tradition of concern for good practices in the management and selective retention of records. It was one of the earliest Federal bureaus to replace cumbersome horizontal files with vertical files and to adopt subject classification of correspondence in place of filing by name of correspondent. It developed a comprehensive records disposal and retention schedule more than two decades earlier than most Federal agencies. This schedule greatly facilitated the disposal of records of only temporary value and the permanent retention of records of administrative and research value.
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> Since 1934 there has been provision for the preservation of permanently valuable Forest Service records in the National Archives Building in Washington, D.C. These records, accumulated mainly in Washington headquarters offices, now amount to some 2500 cubic feet and contain useful data for study of the development of the national forest system, the nation's forests and related resources, leaders and issues in American forestry, achievements in forest research and Federal cooperation with other governments and private timberland owners at home and abroad. They were created mainly before 1952.
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> Other Forest Service records dealing with these and similar subjects, accumulated in field offices, are now authorized to be preserved in archives branches established in 11 Federal Records Centers operated by the National Archives and Records Service in the following localities: East Point, Ga.; Waltham, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Fort Worth, Texas; Kansas City, Mo.; Bell, Calif.; New York, N.Y.; Philadelphia, Penn.;

San Bruno, Calif.; and Seattle, Wash. There are now approximately 48,000 cubic feet of Forest Service records in the Federal Records Centers. The historical records, which comprise a relatively small, though valuable, proportion of this volume, will be segregated and placed for permanent retention in archives branches of the Centers. Meanwhile, central (Washington) office records of historical value will continue to be deposited in the National Archives Building.

"Records eligible for such possible preservation include all types of documentary materials, regardless of physical form or characteristics, that were made or received by any office of the Forest Service in connection with the transaction of public business. No materials of this character can be legally destroyed or transferred from Government custody except under records disposal procedures established by the Administrator of General Services and administered by the National Archives and Records Service. The procedures provide for a regular retirement of inactive valuable records to NARS repositories.

"The appraisal of Forest Service records for research and other enduring values is made by archivists who are familiar with varied research trends and interests. They frequently consult agency personnel, historians, and other persons in making appraisal decisions. Records determined to have continuing value for research or other purposes are designated in schedules as "permanent", and when they become relatively inactive for administrative purposes are expected and authorized to be transferred to repositories of the National Archives and Records Service. In this process archivists are assisted importantly by records management officials of the central field offices of the Forest Service who are concerned with the agency's legal responsibility for preserving proper documentation of its 'organization, functions, policies, decisions, procedures, and essential transactions' (44 U.S.C. 396 (a)).

"The concentration of Forest Service records of historical value in NARS respositories has served several important purposes. To begin with, this arrangement has provided safer storage for inactive records and efficient servicing of them for administrative use. Moreover, it has enabled archivists to describe them in publications and to make them available for research by scholars and various non-government inquirers.

"Major studies involving substantial use of Forest Service records in archival repositories have dealt with such subjects as the following: Closing of the public domain; conservation movement; effects of forest fires; forestry career of Gifford Pinchot; biographies of Bernhard Fernow, William Greeley, and Austin Cary; forestry in Alaska; Franklin D. Roosevelt and conservation; Prairie States Forestry (Shelterbelt) Project; and wilderness preservation.

> "A comprehensive history of the Forest Service now being prepared under a cooperative agreement of the Service with the Forest History Society will be based substantially on the use of the agency's records preserved in the National Archives Building and Federal Records Centers. These and other research undertakings are greatly facilitated by the transfer of records of historical value to repositories designed for their preservation and reference use."

The Century of Federal Forestry book project is moving along. It has now been underway for just one year, by Dr. Harold K. Steen of the Forest History Society, under contract with us. Dr. Steen's latest progress report shows that during the first six months he examined major published literature on the history of the FS, but postponed a thorough search of the literature, since a comprehensive bibliography of published sources was then still being compiled for the Society and FS by Gerald R. Ogden of Albuquerque. (This listing has just been published and issued by FHS (June 30) under the title, "A Historical Bibliography of the U.S. Forest Service, 1876-1972." It contains 7,138 entries and was another cooperative project between FHS and FS.)

For the past six months, Dr. Steen has been investigating unpublished sources held by the FHS. Among these, those of the Society of American Foresters and the National Forest Products Association (formerly National Lumber Manufacturers Association) have proved to be rich sources of FS history. It is expected that the papers of the American Forestry Association, American Forest Institute (formerly American Forest Products Industries) and other smaller collections will also prove very fruitful. Dr. Steen's wife, Judith, has compiled "A Guide to Unpublished Sources for a History of the U.S. Forest Service," which has also just been issued by FHS. Examination of the FHS store of unpublished materials will be completed during August, and attention will be turned through the end of the year to sources in the National Archives and in the Library of Congress (which contains Gifford Pinchot's huge private collection) in Washington, D.C.; the National Association of State Foresters in Denver, as well as the private collections of Henry Graves and H.H. Chapman at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.; Franklin B. Hough in Albany, N.Y.; Bernhard Fernow at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y.; William B. Greeley at the University of Oregon in Eugene; and others. Dr. Steen plans to begin organization, interpretation and writing around January 1, 1974. The book has been tentatively blocked out and a preliminary chapter outline has been drafted for approval by the History Office and the History Steering Committee. Steen held up writing a detailed outline so as to avoid making judgements before the exhaustive review of the literature was completed. The History Office has copies of both bibliographies. Any FS employees or retirees who would like to see a copy of one or both may borrow copies by dropping us a card.

Hough's First Report on Forestry.--A very valuable historical volume was recently donated to the History Branch's reference shelf by B.J. Huckenpahler, retired, formerly of the WO Division of International Forestry. It is the first official report on forestry to be issued by the U.S. Government--that of Franklin B. Hough, who was appointed in August 1876

by Commissioner of Agriculture Frederick Watts under a mandate from Congress to gather data and present reports on forestry, the timber industry, and means to insure renewal of forests. Transmitted to the new Commissioner, William LeDuc, in December of 1877, it is a remarkable document of 650 pages, crammed with information gathered from all over the world. It shows the great thoroughness of its author.

A recent book about the Forest Service was written by Michael Frome, a freelance writer, long a friend of the agency, but recently one of its most severe critics. The book, "The Forest Service," is one of a series by Praeger Publishers. It was published in 1971. A brief review of the book follows:

> This 235-page book is one in a series by the publisher describing Federal Departments and agencies. The author is a well-known writer on natural resource conservation, who has become severely critical of the Forest Service's land management and timber harvesting practices and policies in recent years. In this book, his criticism is noticeably milder than in most of his articles and speeches of the last few years. Much of the factual background of the book was researched for him by Forest Service personnel.
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> Most of the book deals with the past decade or so. The period before establishment of the Forest Service, and the first 55 years of the agency, are reviewed rapidly with a few highlights and mileposts. These include proclaiming the reserves, their transfer to the Forest Service, the beginnings of research in the field and lab, the various laws authorizing National Forests in the East, Federal-State cooperation in fire protection and prevention, planting, and forest management; the CCC camps, major surveys and reports, the repeated failing attempts to regulate cutting on private lands, etc.
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> The organization framework is explored--the three major branches --(National Forest System, Research, and State & Private Forestry), the chain of command, the line officers and the functional officers, the decentralized authority and responsibility.
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> The changes in management emphasis over the years to keep pace with the time are sketched--from simple custodianship and fire protection to early attempts to control domestic grazing, to today's attempts to control mining, provide adequate opportunity for outdoor recreation, and to harmonize timber harvesting with the other important multiple uses and with the environmental and esthetic values. Reference is made to major laws and policy changes. Separate chapters are devoted to wilderness, mining problems, timber harvesting, the dominant-use theory of the timber industry and the Public Land Law Review Commission report, and to the big public stir over clearcutting--as well as to Forest Service relationships and conflicts with other Federal agencies, Congress, conservation organizations, and the courts.

In his chapter on clearcutting, Frome quotes various spokesmen on both sides of the controversy, and brings in several capsule case histories from various parts of the country. But, by speaking himself as the authority, by some distortion and exaggeration, and by his choice of overly strong words like "destroy" and "devastate" he makes his bias evident, giving the unwary reader the mistaken impression of permanent and widespread change for the worse throughout the National Forest System. It is not always clear when Frome is giving his own opinion, or when he is stating a widely accepted principle or fact.

While he gives credit for early Forest Service initiative in designation and preservation of outstanding wilderness areas, he criticizes it for not going far enough and for insisting on building roads and allowing dams and logging in so-called de facto wilderness until stopped by lawsuits brought by protesting groups and individuals.

However, Frome does close the clearcutting chapter with statements from the Forest Service's own self-critical Bitterroot Report, which calls for equal place for quality of the environment, all multiple uses, and participation by the public in National Forest management decisions. And he concedes that the Forest Service "has achieved a high level of technical competence, practiced by able and devoted men, through a sophisticated and well-intergrated organization." Also, that there is a new stress on environmental values in its research projects. But he then contends that the agency must be restructured to face the broad, new challenges of public demands for esthetics and environmental protection.

Frome concludes that the Forest Service must practice "environmental forestry. . . based on a broad philosophy of humanism and ecology rather than narrow economics and technology," and should become a leader in urban forestry. He says that while "this is not yet the dominant approach of the Forest Service," the agency has recognized that its programs had become out of balance and that, as retired Chief Ed Cliff said, its "direction must be and is being changed." When its promises and plans are consistently followed by appropriate actions, concludes Frome, the Forest Service "will have a new chance for leadership in the protection of America's natural heritage."

The book contains an Appendix containing an outline of career opportunities, major forestry laws, a list of Forest Service field offices, and a bibliography.

Frome has also written "Whose Woods These Are," about the Forest Service and trips through various National Forests (1962).

The Region 3 History, "Men Who Matched the Mountains," has drawn much favorable comment from the press in the West, including besides New Mexico and Arizona newspapers and magazines, the El Paso, Texas, Herald-Post of June 15. The Associated Press issued a review to its southwestern subscribers, which is reprinted here:

> "The chances of the United State Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, producing a sprightly, absorbing book seem pretty slim. Yet that has happened in the new volume of the Southwestern Region of the Service. The reader doesn't learn a lot about the Forest Service. Or does he? What he learns is a great deal about forest rangers, ranchers, sheepherders, and lumbermen. And there are occasional episodes when bears and other animals take center stage.
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> "The Forest Service was set up for numerous reasons. Some control had to be exercised over grazing rights. Lumbermen were denuding the public lands--where fire didn't get the trees first. The original rangers generally were westerners, mostly cowhands. They were put aboard a horse with a rifle, six-shooter, and bedroll, and told to straighten things out. There were few directives, although finally they reached a flood. The early men did a good job, too, considering, and with a great deal more flair than their successors. Then filtering in came college graduates, scientifically trained in forest management--how many sheep a piece of ground could support, how to take lumber without destroying a forest, and things like that.
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> "The lumbermen and the cattle and sheep ranchers were defiant of controls at first. This resulted in some touchy confrontations. Men were killed on both sides. Firefighting was a different but equally dangerous battle.
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> "Recreation has been added in recent years. There were 11.6 million vacationers in Southwest forests in 1971, and the figure will go up to 20 million by 1983.
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> "The book is by Edwin A. Tucker, a veteran ranger and historian for the Service, and George Fitzpatrick, nine years with the Albuquerque Tribune and editor of the New Mexico Magazine for 34 years.
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> "You don't have to be a historian or a forest fan to enjoy these stories. They're for everyone."

The Quiet Revolution had an excellent review in "Outdoor America," monthly newsletter of the Izaak Walton League, together with a beautiful photo of Trappers Lake in White River National Forest, Colo., which was saved from summerhome development by Arthur Carhart's efforts. The June issue of "Outdoor America" included a photo of Carhart with Joe Penfold of the League, who died in May and was an early ally of Carhart in the Boundary Waters roadless dispute of the early 1920s. . . . The monthly "Parks and Recreation" magazine of the National Recreation and Parks Association contained a news item on the recognition autograph party for Carhart and a photo showing him with Chief McGuire. An interesting sidelight here is that two leaders of the organization preceding NRPA, the American Institute of Park Executives, Paul Riis,

chairman of its National Park, Forest and Wildlife Committee, and Will Doolittle, AIPE secretary, were cited by Carhart for being among those who did the most to protect the Boundary Waters area from development in those early days. . . . The Denver Post of April 8 carried two pages of articles and photos on Carhart and the Baldwin wilderness book, the best coverage of any newspaper in the country. Minnesota papers generally ignored the story.

The Northeastern Station has just celebrated its 50th anniversary and published a special booklet on its history for the occasion. (This comes almost on top of the North Central party.) The NE booklet was published in cooperation with the Forest History Society. An anniversary dinner was held in late June in Wentworth, N.H., with Chief McGuire as guest speaker and several former Directors as honored guests. . . The orginal Northeastern Station was established in June 1923, covering New York and New England, with headquarters at Massachusetts Agriculture College in Amherst, Mass. Samuel Dana, an early FS research scientist, became the first Director, shifting over from Forest Commissioner of Maine. Dana left in 1927 to become first Dean of the School of Forestry and Conservation at the University of Michigan. John Boyce succeeded him, and was succeeded himself two years later by C. Edward Behre, who served until the Station was consolidated with the Allegheny during World War II. . . . The Allegheny FES was organized in 1927 to include Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware. Headquarters was set up on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, the railroad hub of the Mid-Atlantic region. Reginald Forbes, first State Forester of Louisiana and first Director of the Southern Station (1921-27), became Director of the Allegheny Station, serving to 1939 when Hardy Shirley replaced him. In 1932, the Northeastern Station moved its headquarters from Amherst to New Haven, Conn. In 1942 the New Haven office was closed and the Station was merged with the Allegheny station. At the end of the war in 1945 the Allegheny name was dropped, West Virginia was added (switched from the Appalachian Station), and the combined unit was called the Northeastern Station. Verne Harper was first Director of the combined Station. That year the headquarters was moved to larger space in central Philadelphia, and in 1948 to nearby Upper Darby. Dr. Harper was followed as Director by Ralph Marquis (1951-1966), and then by Richard Lane. The present Director is Warren Doolittle. Ohio and Kentucky were added to the Station territory in 1966, when the Central States Station was merged with Lake States to form the present North Central FES.

Pinchot Portrait.--A fine color portrait of Gifford Pinchot by Rudy Wendelin, FS artist just retired, now hangs in the History Office, a gift from Rudy.

More FS and Related Histories are being written. We have recently heard of the following:

1. "History of the LaSal National Forest," by Prof. Charles Peterson of Utah State University, a book-length manuscript is scheduled to be printed by Brigham Young University Press. The Forest History Society plans to print an article based on the book for its quarterly magazine. (The LaSal NF was set up on Jan. 25, 1906 in southeastern Utah and adjacent Colorado. It was merged with the Manti NF (central Utah) on July 1, 1949.)

2. F.R. Carpenter, a breeding Hereford rancher of Hayden, Colo., who was the first Director of the Division of Grazing, Dept. of Interior, from 1934-38, tells us he is writing a history of the early administration of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934. He recalls that he borrowed two veteran FS range experts to help him at that time --Ed Kavanagh of R-6 and Ernest Winkler of R-4. Kavanagh went to the Interior Dept. in 1938 and became Chief of Range Management in 1939.

3. W.G. McGinnies, arid lands ecologist, University of Arizona, Tucson, is writing a summary of research done by the Desert Laboratory of Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., between 1903 and 1940, when the FS took over the lab in Tucson. He hopes to give the manuscript to his editor by the end of this year.

4. Clyde P. Fickes, retired R-1 Regional Forester living in Missoula, has completed revising his "Recollections" describing his long FS career, in cooperation with the R-1 I&E Office, which plans to publish it soon. . . . .We recently received the three volumes of reminiscences of R-1 veterans, entitled, "Early Days in the Forest Service." Volume 2 had long been out of print. Jud Moore also sent us updated versions of the Flathead, Clearwater, and Nezperce histories, and "Home of the Smokejumpers."

5. A history of the Superior NF, Minnesota, is being written by a University of Minnesota graduate student under a cooperative agreement between the University and the Forest History Society... Wes White, a former supervisor, is also writing a history of the Superior NF.

The History Office has also recently received copies of a number of other histories written at various times. From Region-2--"History of the Routt National Forest," originally written in 1965 and now partly updated to 1972; and reprints of a series of weekly columns in the Pinedale (Wyo.) Roundup in 1965 by Charles Bayer who worked as a Ranger on the old Yellowstone Forest Reserve.... Also "The Forest and the People," the story of the Angeles NF; published in 1946; "Caribbean National Forest," published in 1936; a 50th anniversary booklet of the Black Hills NF: a 40th anniversary booklet of the Ozark NF, and an anniversary booklet of Shoshone NF (the last three received from Carl Krueger of Coeur d' Alene, Idaho, retired, former supervisor of these Forests).

The History Office would like to hear about National Forest, Regional, and Station histories being written or planned, and would like to receive copies of such histories when completed.

College Textbook Revised--Arthur A. Brown, former director of Forest Fire Research (WO) is the co-author of a newly-revised book, Forest Fire Control and Use, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co. Originally written by Kenneth P. Davis, Professor of Forestry and Land Use, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University, in 1959, it has been re-issued in 1973, with Art Brown as senior author. The book, issued in the McGraw-Hill series in Forest Resources, is intended to serve as a college text at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, to have reference value to the practitioner, and to be of interest to the general reader. It's a very readable book and the numerous Forest Service photographs add considerably to the textual material. Congratulation, Art, on this fine piece of work! Present and future forestry students will long be indebted to you and Professor Davis.

A history of forestry at the University of Washington, entitled "The Long Road Travelled," written by the late Henry Schmitz, has just been published by the Arboretum Foundation, University of Washington, Seattle. Schmitz, who died in 1964, was a 1915 forestry graduate of the University, got his MS in botany there in 1916, and was president of the University from 1952 to 1958. He was editor of the Journal of Forestry, 1937-42, and president, Society of American Foresters, 1942-45. 273 pages.

A 250-page critique of Forest Service efforts to keep timber production in balance with the other prime values and uses on the National Forests has just been published by Iowa State University Press under the editorship of William Duerr. The title is "Timber: Problems/Prospects/Policies." List price is $7.95.

Tape Interview with Benton MacKaye.--The History Office has secured two tape-recorded interviews with Benton MacKaye of Shirley Center, Mass., one of the grand old men of American forestry, wilderness, ecology, and land-use planning. At 94, he is believed to be the oldest living man who worked under Gifford Pinchot when the Forest Service was organized in 1905. He did a watershed study for Pinchot in the White Mountains in that period. He has written extensively on regional planning which he developed and practiced in positions with the State of New York and Conneticut, the U.S. Dept. of Labor, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Rural Electrification Administration. He was an orginator and promoter of the Appalachian Trail, and was a co-founder with Robert Marshall, and honorary president of the Wilderness Society. He has been praised by Lewis Mumford as a pioneer in the field of humanizing modern industrial life and adapting society to the natural environment, including provision for wilderness. He wrote an article, "The Appalachian Trail," an Experiment in Regional Planning," in 1921 when the Trail was organized. In 1962, he wrote the book, "The New Exploration, a Philosophy of Regional Planning." In 1968, a collection of his articles from the 1920s and 1930s was published under the title, "From Geography to Geotechnics." Both books were published by the University of Illinois Press. . . . Robert Monahan, who recently retired as Dartmouth College forester, interviewed Mr. MacKaye for the History Office. Bob worked for FS until 1947 and was with I&E in R-7, WO, and R-5, and once edited Information Digest. In the interview he was assisted by his son. MacKaye has written the foreword for a book just published on the Appalachian Trail.

New Book on Aldo Leopold.--A University of Wisconsin historian, Susan Flader, has written a PhD thesis about Aldo Leopold's contribution to the conservation movement, which will be published next year there. Miss Flader plans to continue her research on Leopold and later a full biography of him. An article in the April issue of Forest History magazine is taken from her thesis.

New Film on Pinchot.--R-5 I&E has made a lively historical film on Gifford Pinchot, entitled, "Pinchot, You're Fired!" It portrays some of the early history of the FS.

More Old Books Received.--A collection of standard forestry textbooks of the 1930's, plus various bulletins of earlier and later periods, has just been donated to the History Office by Carl Fetzer of the Soil Conservation Service, through his friend Sidney Weitzman, Director of the FS WO Division of Flood Prevention and River Basin Programs. The lot includes Pinchot's "Primer of Forestry," parts 1 and 2 ("The Forest" and "Practical Forestry"); the old USDA Forestry Division's Bulletin No. 7, "Forest Influences," published in 1893 under B.E. Fernow; and Gray's Manual of Botany of the Northern United States, 1889 edition. . . . Some time earlier, but not previously acknowledged here, we received a box of books, booklets, pamphlets, and mimeo letters from James R. Merrill of Administrative Services, WO. . . . And Tom Gill of Forest Economics and Marketing Research, WO, has given us a number of interesting old logging photographs. We are grateful for all of these donations.